

## WETS HOUSE RACE

### LACK ORGANIZED AN

No Powerful Body to Compare With Anti-Saloon League Behind Them.

### FUNDS ARE DEFICIENT

Fights for 100 Seats Depend Almost Wholly on Local Support.

### BREWERY CASH MISSING

Seekers After Personal Liberty, Not Liquor Interests, Chief Contributors.

This is the second of a series of articles on the part prohibition will have coming elections. The third article will appear to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau.

The supreme handicap wet candidates for Congress are experiencing is the utter lack of organization in the movement. Upwards of twenty associations, each striving for modification of the Volstead law and eventual repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, have sprung up within the last two years, but none has made much headway.

Not one is to be compared with the powerful Anti-Saloon League and kindred organizations, either in scope of influence, with the result that the 190 Congressional campaigns in which prohibition is an issue are being conducted in the main with little else than local packing.

Chief among the organizations seeking beer and wine through modification of the Volstead law is the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, with headquarters in New York city. Hanson H. Gillette is its general counsel. On the wet side of the prohibition issue it more nearly approaches the Anti-Saloon League than any of the other organizations, most of which have been handicapped because of lack of financial support.

Funds are lacking in almost every district where candidates are running on beer and wine platforms. The situation is in sharp contrast with the popular fancy that the liquor interests are well supplied with money and are ready and anxious to spend it to further the wet cause. It is very different, too, from that of the dry candidates, who have adequate financial aid at their beck and call in case of necessity.

### Funds Gone With Breweries.

Political organizers in Washington, keeping in touch with developments out around the country, say the inability of wet candidates to get money to help their campaigns is because the liquor industry virtually was put out of business by the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead law. Put out of business, that is, as an organized industry, with responsible direction and recognition. It is obvious, of course, that there is no organization among bootleggers.

In wet and dry elections of the past the backbone of the anti-prohibition campaign has been the brewery interests, the distillers and wine producers taking second place. The owner of a brewery always got on the winning side. A large share of the needed money, this to be augmented by distillers, wine producers, landlords renting to saloons and others who have little or less than an interest in preventing prohibition.

Canvass of the country within the last sixty days shows that four out of five breweries in operation when the country went dry are now closed. Many of them have been dismantled, their owners believing that prohibition had come to stay. Others have been converted into candy factories, plants for the manufacture of breakfast foods and for many other things.

The few that could easily go back to making beer again now either are tucked up or devoted to making soft drinks and near beer. It is said that an occasional lot of the latter gets through without the extraction of the alcohol. This outstanding result, however, is that brewery interests are not coming through with contributions that might be expected of them, and there is virtually no prospect of their doing so at the present underdeveloped stage of anti-prohibition sentiment.

### Dry Finances Dependable.

The owners of distilleries have suffered great losses and are hesitant of sending good money after bad. The growers of the grapes that used to go into wine, notably in California, find it profitable to sell their products for grape juice and raisins. Landlords whose property was desirable for saloons have been able in a vast majority of cases to obtain tenants in other lines of business willing to pay fully as much, thereby being relieved of the great responsibility that fell to their lot under the law in the last days of the wet era.

The result has been that funds to conduct the beer and wine campaigns have come largely in small amounts from individuals who felt that their personal liberty has been interfered with by the prohibition law. There have been contributions from persons of means, but not many. Candidates who are making modification of the Volstead law an issue have found it more profitable to obtain campaign money by virtue of their party affiliations, Republican or Democratic.

On the other hand, such organizations as the Anti-Saloon League, while not receiving the large contributions they did before they attained their goal, are not severely pressed for funds. Their make-up is such as to enable them to get sizable sums from those who personally benefit by prohibition, such as soft drink manufacturers, and also through churches and numerous societies, even of children. These societies respond generously to appeals for funds in time of emergency and provide fixed returns in the form of dues from members.

Among wet members of the House the belief prevails that the present campaign will stimulate the organization of the wet forces throughout the country so that when the issue comes up again, as it will, of course, they will be better prepared. Even a slight increase in the wet strength in Congress, they feel, might give sufficient strength there to formulate a concrete issue which would be before the country for decision.

## Airship to Try Flight Across the United States

ELLEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 28 (Associated Press).—The first transcontinental airship flight ever attempted in the United States will be started by C-2 from Langley Field, Virginia, September 1. It was announced this afternoon at Scott Field, the Government lighter than air station here.

Stops will be made at Akron, Dayton, St. Louis, Lawton, Okla.; San Antonio, Marfa, El Paso, Yuma and Los Angeles.

## PLAN TO LICENSE NEW YORK BROKERS

Hugo Wintner in Europe Studying British and French Regulations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau.

London, Aug. 28.

That the New York District Attorney's office is planning to ask the Legislature for a licensing scheme for stock brokers was revealed to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to-day by Assistant District Attorney Hugo Wintner, who has come to Europe to study the British and French methods of regulating dealings in securities.

"Private bankers and insurance brokers are now licensed, and their books are subject to examination," Mr. Wintner declared. "Similar regulations for stock brokers must come next. The prosecution of bucketeers, which THE NEW YORK HERALD has courageously aided, showed that there are scores of firms merely betting with the public in all phases of their dealings."

"We are going to demand that the stockbrokers be licensed like private bankers and insurance brokers," Mr. Wintner will consult both Scotland Yard and prosecuting officials here as well as the London Stock Exchange, and then he will proceed to Paris, where he will discuss the problem with Bourse authorities there. He says that the plan will be pressed no matter whether there is a Democratic or Republican administration in Albany next year.

## CHURCHES WILL GET ALL WINES THEY NEED

Government Removes Restrictions on Supply.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.

Restrictions on wines for sacramental purposes or other religious rites were lifted to-night by Revenue Commissioner Blair. New regulations were issued to assure a more abundant supply for religious purposes.

Blair's action resulted from protests made to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon that enforcement officials, by a narrow interpretation of the Volstead act, made it impossible for sacramental wines to be obtained either in the quantity or quality deemed essential. The protest, entered by a large delegation headed by New York clergymen of different faiths, led to a series of hearings in which the claims of the clergy were upheld.

No specific limit is imposed by Mr. Blair upon the amount of sacramental wine obtained by rabbis, priests or other ministers, except in the case of wine acquired by members of the Jewish faith for use in their homes. Mr. Blair said that many persons of the Jewish faith have certain religious rites in their homes in which the use of wine is necessary, while still others of the same faith do not practice such rites in their homes.

## To-day's Radio Program

(Tune to 360 meters)

STATION WJZ, NEWARK (WESTINGHOUSE).

7:00—Final baseball scores.

7:10—"Man in the Moon Stories," copyright Newark Herald.

7:20—"The Tenth Muse," copyright Newark Herald.

7:30—"The Tenth Muse," copyright Newark Herald.

7:40—"The Tenth Muse," copyright Newark Herald.

7:50—"The Tenth Muse," copyright Newark Herald.

8:00—"The Tenth Muse," copyright Newark Herald.

8:10—"The Tenth Muse," copyright Newark Herald.

8:20—"The Tenth Muse," copyright Newark Herald.

8:30—"The Tenth Muse," copyright Newark Herald.

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8:50—"The Tenth Muse," copyright Newark Herald.

9:00—"The Tenth Muse," copyright Newark Herald.

9:10—"The Tenth Muse," copyright Newark Herald.

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10:00—"The Tenth Muse," copyright Newark Herald.

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12:00—"The Tenth Muse," copyright Newark Herald.

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1:40—"The Tenth Muse," copyright Newark Herald.

1:50—"The Tenth Muse," copyright Newark Herald.

## INDUSTRY OF NATION TO COUNT IN WORK

### Survey Shows No Big Plants Planning to Shut Down as Did Ford's.

COAL IN MOST CITIES Ample Supplies for Present Needs—Many Are Burning Oil.

### BUYERS PLAN A STRIKE

### St. Louis Considers Refusing to Order Fuel Unless the Prices Drop.

Following the announcement of Henry Ford of his plan to suspend operations in his automobile plants because of the shortage and high price of coal, THE NEW YORK HERALD instructed its correspondents in industrial centers to wire a review of the situation and whether big manufacturing establishments or public utilities were likely to follow Mr. Ford's example. The answers follow:

### Industries of Chicago Are Not to Shut Down

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—"Chicago's industries are in no danger of shutting down their plants because of a shortage of coal," declared F. C. Monod, secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators Association, to-day.

"Coal has started to come in from the mines in southern Illinois and if the railroads are able to maintain the schedules, Illinois will be in a position to help its sister States with fuel," Chicago's public utilities are in no danger of an immediate shutdown because of lack of coal. Only a tieup of the railroad could bring about such a contingency. A check of the Commonwealth Edison Company, which supplies 75 per cent of Chicago's electric power and lights, shows a four weeks' supply of coal.

### Shortage of Cars Only Trouble Indiana Has

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Indianapolis, Aug. 28.—The shortage of cars is the only hindrance of a full resumption of business on a driving basis among the leading industries in Indiana now that the coal miners are back to work. The miners are digging coal and digging it fast. However, the car shortage is not such as to keep public utilities and the leading industries from going ahead.

Mine workers and operators were of the opinion that next week would bring the State up to at least normal production, with the remaining third in sight within two weeks.

### Strike of Coal Buyers in Sight at St. Louis

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

St. Louis, Aug. 28.—With the settlement of the coal strike in the Illinois fields, operators in these fields who supply St. Louis with fuel are confronted by a buyers' strike. While coal production in the Illinois fields is approaching a normal status, a plentiful supply for public utilities, factories and domestic use during the fall and winter is indicated, prices prevailing since the reopening of the mines threaten to cause friction.

W. K. Kavanaugh, president of the Coal Operators Association of the Fifth and Sixth districts in Illinois, declared to-day that his company intends to get the price asked for its coal. He advised St. Louis consumers to pay the price and get the coal. "If we cannot get what we ask in St. Louis, we can sell our coal elsewhere," he said.

### Cotton Mills at Lowell Do Not Fear Shutdown

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Lowell, Mass., Aug. 28.—Industry here, which comprises miles of cotton mills, is in no immediate danger of a shutdown by lack of fuel. The situation is caused somewhat by mills running only on part time, due to the strike and a lack of orders. Mill agents say they have enough coal to last four or five months. Schools in Lowell will have to burn soft coal for the first time. Three hospitals have only limited amounts of coal. Electric light and gas light plants say they are well supplied. Only one-fourth of the households have partial supplies of coal.

### No Milwaukee Plants Are Halted by Strike

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Milwaukee, Aug. 28.—Resumption of work in the Milwaukee Association of Commerce transportation department to slightly relieve the situation in Milwaukee, which, though not critical at the moment, would, if no relief were in sight, reach a bad turn industrially within a month or six weeks. Most of the large industrial plants have fair sized coal piles, although that of the Milwaukee Solvay Gas and Coke Company, which supplies the gas for the city's lighting tanks, is so low that shipments of coal will have to reach Milwaukee in short order to keep up the present gas supply. In the opinion of R. Weeks, official of the coke company, The Cudahy Packing Company, Armour company and the Plankinton Packing Company, say they have sufficient coal on hand to operate their plants until late in the fall.

### Plants at Fall River Operated With Oil

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Fall River, Aug. 28.—There is no likelihood at present that the slightly cotton mill operations here will be seriously affected for some time at least by the diminished coal supply. As a matter of fact many of the mills have been gradually changing over during the last two years to the use of oil and as a consequence the coal situation is not a source of worry to them. Other industrial plants, hat factories and machine shops and the like have been adding to their stock of coal of late and are well fixed for a few months. The schools have bins filled to capacity.

### Baltimore Plants Not to Be Forced to Suspend

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Baltimore, Aug. 28.—Baltimore public utilities and industries are assured of necessary coal supplies and apparently are in no danger of being obliged to shut down. This section was largely supplied from non-union fields. While the United Railways was short of

coal recently, the situation was bridged over.

Probably the only place in the State where a coal shortage has been seriously felt is Easton, on the eastern shore, where the Easton Light and Fuel Company, which furnishes the town with gas, was obliged to shut down to-day for lack of fuel.

### Industries at Bridgeport Have Ample Coal Supply

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bridgeport, Aug. 28.—Retail coal dealers say they expect that shipments of bituminous sufficient to meet the needs of industries here will begin to arrive in September. The moment no factory faces a shutdown because of fuel scarcity. The Bridgeport Gas Light Company, one of the largest of coal consumers, has a sufficient supply of bituminous to last through the winter. All the gas consumed in Bridgeport is furnished by this company.

Few of the large industrial plants are running beyond 50 per cent of their capacity and all are supplied with sufficient fuel to carry them into early winter.

### Buffalo Supplied With Coal to Last a Month

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Buffalo, Aug. 28.—Business men here look upon the railroad situation as more of a menace than the coal shortage. No industry here has had to close because of a coal shortage and there is no immediate prospect of any closing. George C. Lehmann, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, said there was a sufficient supply of soft coal to keep the industries of the city going for a month. Buffalo anticipated its needs and if the railroads are able to move the coal this will be all right, he said. Commissioner Kreinheder of the Department of Public Works expressed the same opinion.

### Plants in New Jersey Must Get Coal at Once

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paterson, Aug. 28.—"Just muddling along" was the expression used to-day by a pottery manufacturer in describing the industrial situation due to the coal shortage. In most of the fifty pottery plants, comprising the largest single industry in the city, the coal supply is practically at an end. For several months the potteries, largely dependent upon anthracite, have been running on bituminous coal, and have not attempted to replenish their stock as it was depleted. The use of "siftings" and, where possible, a combination of bituminous and anthracite has enabled operation of all plants thus far on a limited output. Brick yards have experienced similar difficulty.

In other industries, where bituminous coal forms a possible substitute, the future depends entirely upon the continued supply of that form of fuel, for most of the plants have almost reached the end of their present supply.

### High Prices Are Asked by Atlanta Coal Dealers

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Atlanta, Aug. 28.—Atlanta and the northern part of Georgia are declared to be in good shape so far as the industrial situation is concerned, according to authorities here to-night.

This is due to the fact that the principal plants in this section are supplied with hydroelectric power by the Georgia Railway and Power Company, which supplies fifty-two cities and which has interlocking arrangements with power companies in Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama and South Carolina.

One prominent manufacturer told the administrator he could get coal but would have to pay an exorbitant price and he would shut down before submitting to profiteering.

### Colorado Has More Coal Than Its Industries Need

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Denver, Aug. 28.—Officials of the State Coal Mine Inspectors office declared to-night that there was no possibility of industrial or public utility plants having to shut down or curtail operations because of a coal shortage. Much of the power used in Colorado is supplied by hydroelectric plants, and Colorado's enormous production of coal is more than 1,000,000 tons in excess of the corresponding period a year ago.

While the rest of the nation's coal fields were tied up by the strike of the United Mine Workers 90 per cent of Colorado's 12,000 miners were at work in non-union mines and an ample supply of coal has been maintained throughout the summer. Not only has Colorado been able to produce more coal than its supply local requirements but much has been exported to other States.

### Haitian Editors Arrested.

Three Men Charged With Bitter Attack on President.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 28.—Ernest Chauvet and F. Duvalneud, two editors, and Surland Villard, a writer, have been arrested and are awaiting trial by the military authorities for violation of a law against attacks on the administration.

## CERTAINTY OF VETO HURRIES SENATE VOTE ON THE BONUS

Continued from First Page.

vote for the McCumber bill despite the condemnation of it by the President, Secretary Mellon and the taxpayers of the country, is, of course, to record themselves worthy of the political support of the prospective soldier beneficiaries.

### Buck Passing Is the Aim.

Mr. McCumber and his bonus associates, therefore, plan to put through the bill bearing his name as per schedule. What happens to it after that is something else again. The deal with the political leaders of the American Legion will have been consummated. The buck will have been passed to the President.

How much effect the debate in the Senate will exercise on the final vote is a matter of conjecture. Probably not much. Bonus Senators predict that there will be more than sixty votes for it and not more than twenty against it. A canvass of the Senate indicates that in excess of thirty votes will be cast against it in the first instance and more than forty to sustain the Presidential veto.

If President Harding has any intention of intervening in the bonus controversy as he did last year he has not taken any of his Senatorial friends into his confidence. They do not expect him to do so. On the contrary, they believe he will avail himself of the opportunity, which the panic stricken supporters of the bonus bill provide, and return it with a message of condemnation that will add greatly to his reputation for political prudence and certainly to his popularity among the people of the country.

The supporters of the President in Congress as well as outside of it are extremely sanguine that in the end he will emerge from the bonus conflict with flying colors. Mr. McCumber and some of the leaders of the American Legion still cling to the flimsy chance of changing the President's viewpoint. They do not really believe he can be brought to approve of it, but by subtle nuancing broadly hint at it.

The politicians in the American Legion who are subjecting the Executive to the full pressure of their propaganda machine held the same belief. At least they say they do. The fact is some of them have urged their Senatorial supporters to make the feather out of the McCumber bill by eliminating all provisions for cash payments. They believe if this is done they will have a better chance of getting what they want at the hands of the next Congress. Of course, they will take anything they can get in the way of a bonus bill.

### Recognition of Bonus Principle.

Some of the more sagacious of the Legion politicians have recently expressed the opinion that a substitute for the McCumber bill, merely "rec-

ognizing the principle of the bonus," should be put through now and a precedent established. Mr. McCumber and his associates who want to liquidate their pledges to the bonus claimants as soon as possible, of course, have any intention of abandoning the measure which bears the name of the North Dakota Senator. Their attitude during the debate clearly reflected the determination to put through the scheme as reported by the Finance Committee.

Most of the day was taken up by a discussion of the McNary amendment, which will probably be adopted on the theory that it actuates a small boy to tie a tin can to a dog's tail. The McNary project is in the nature of a substitute for the land option feature of the bonus bill passed by the House but eliminated by the Senate. Secretary Mellon estimated that if all the veterans availed themselves of the discarded House scheme it would cost the people of the country around \$18,000,000,000.

The McNary scheme comes cheaper. But the late Col. Mulberry Sellers, of theatrical renown, would have regarded his own visionary projects as "piker" proposals as compared to the McNary plan. The scheme advocated by the Oregon Senator would cost the people of the whole country about \$350,000,000 at the start. How much more it would cost in the end is a matter of conjecture. The money would be used to "reclaim" swamp, arid and other worthless lands in ten or eleven Western States, and the whole country is to pay the bill.

### Glowing Picture Painted.

Mr. McNary painted a glowing picture of the great advantages of his scheme to humanity when the bonus was called up this morning. He declared a large number of ex-servicemen had expressed themselves in favor of the plan to give them preference in settling on the land after its improvement. He pointed out that the provisions of his bill would apply to 20,000,000 acres of arid land in the West and 35,000,000 acres of swamp land in the South and Southwest. All of the Senators from the far Western and Southwestern States which would profit at the expense of the other States naturally rallied to support of the McNary scheme.

They privately admitted it would be a "good thing" for their respective States, although Senator Dill (S. C.) dryly observed that the cutover lands of the South will be more suitable for homes for soldiers than swamp lands filled with tadpoles, insects and crocodiles.

Senator Pittman (Nev.) in urging the acceptance of the McNary plan paid a high tribute to "the munificent support of reclamation projects rendered by Theodore Roosevelt." Senators Nicholson (Col.), Walsh (Mont.) and Heflin (Ala.) endorsed both the McNary plan and the bonus bill. Senator Sterling (S. D.), while approving of the McNary scheme, said he would vote against the bonus bill as a whole.

shows they are afraid their books will be suppressed. The only way to improve that suggestion is to make me censor. A Federal board of censorship would not be any better than a State board, for it would be made up of men of the same mental caliber.

"There seems to be a general recurrence of the old Salem witchcraft phase of mind. The reformers are going to save us in spite of hell. These people back of the blue laws movement are earnest. Many of them are zealots and they have an audience that we cannot reach unless we go to church. They can talk it from the pulpit, talk it to Sunday school classes, get it across to their numerous organizations affiliated with the church, and it's futile for us to try to reach those people unless we go to church. We writers have no chance of putting our side forward except through the press. It looks as if censorship will drive all authors to church."

"The movie censorship movement has advanced to the point where no person's voice can practically be a picture. The motion picture business is pretty sick because of so much tampering with it. Writers in the world are going to do to make motion pictures safe for the feeble minded and the veiled women of India, as the committee insist on. If books are censored they will next censor plays and then newspapers."

### PEOPLE LIVING LONGER.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—People are living longer to-day than in the past, said Sir Kingsley Wood, M. P., of the Health Ministry, at a recent meeting of the Faculty of Insurance at Leeds. There are in England and Wales 600,000 persons over 70 years of age and 60,000 persons over 85 years of age.

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